

FLOOD OF BILLS BEGINS GRIND OF 66TH CONGRESS

Republicans Organize Both Houses Without Least Bit of Friction.

SEAT IS REFUSED BERGER

Stanley and Newberry Sworn In—Speaker Gillett Gets an Ovation.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Sixty-sixth Congress, faced with tasks as important and even more gigantic than was the last Congress, began at noon today the long grind which in all probability will be uninterrupted until the 1920 elections. For the first time in six years the Senate was under the domination of the Republican party and the House was controlled by Republicans for the first time since 1911.

The narrow margin of Republican votes in the Senate was swelled to the point of safety so far as organizing the body was concerned by the absence of Senators Harris (Ga.), Gerry (Ill.), Phelan (Cal.), and Johnson (S. D.), all Democrats. The Republican organization was put through without any trouble.

The party roll in the Senate stands 49 Republicans and 47 Democrats. In the House are 238 Republicans, 139 Democrats, 2 Independents, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Socialist and four vacancies, all in Democratic districts. Division in the House gives the Republicans a majority of 48 on the Democrats and 39 over the combined opposition.

Although Republicans control both Houses now, Vice-President Marshall through his constitutional office as President of the Senate presided and called that branch of Congress to order at noon. In the House, with the overthrow of the Democratic party, Champ Clark (Mo.), Speaker for the last eight years, took his seat with the others in the body of the House, and South Trimble, Clerk of the House, opened the session.

Many Bills Are Introduced.

No attempt was made in either branch to transact any business other than the introduction in the House of an avalanche of bills and resolutions, the great majority of them private measures which failed of enactment in the last Congress. The business of the House was largely the naming of the new Speaker, Representative Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.), and the election of the officers of the organization.

On the roll call vote for Speaker Gillett received 237 votes, while Champ Clark, nominated by the Democrats, received 172 votes. A committee was immediately appointed consisting of Mr. Clark and Representatives Mondell (Wyo.), the Republican floor leader, and Mann (Ill.), who fought Gillett for the speakership in the Republican caucus. To notify the new Speaker of his elevation to the office.

As Mr. Gillett entered the chamber a great cheer went up from both sides. He walked down the center aisle arm in arm with Champ Clark, with Messrs. Mondell and Mann walking behind. Mr. Clark alone escorted him up the steps to the rostrum and made a short address to the House presenting Mr. Gillett.

"There have been thirty-seven Speakers in the House," said Mr. Clark, "and five of them have been from Massachusetts. I hope that Mr. Gillett will write his name among the scanty list of great Speakers."

Address by the New Speaker.

Mr. Gillett replied briefly, saying in part: "I thank you for this cordial demonstration. I wish I could hope that this great body will never be needed to check any of our friendly and good tempered disagreements. But I recognize that this momentous session must bring periods of stress and excitement when it will be hard for us all to preserve that moderation and decorum befitting the dignity of this body. I hope that the good feeling and mutual respect which exist today, although at times clouded and dimmed, will at the end of the Congress be no less general and genuine. To you who have conferred on me

Senate Cables to Wilson It Awaits His Message

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, and Senator Martin (Va.), Democratic leader, despatched to-day this message to President Wilson in Paris:

The Senate to-day passed the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication the President may be pleased to make.

The House passed a similar resolution, but refused to take official notice of the President's absence. The resolution was enclosed in an envelope addressed to the President at the White House and delivered there.

This high office I feel the deepest gratitude. Both my training and my taste have led me to believe that there is no other in the world for which I would exchange it.

There are facing this Congress problems so grave and so difficult as to demand our most industrious application and common wisdom. Upon our success in solving them hangs the immediate prosperity and the future development of the nation. These are so momentous that they may well sober party spirit and disarm prejudice.

Mr. Gillett asked that Representative Cannon, (Ill.) the veteran of the House, administer the oath of office. Mr. Cannon standing before the rostrum read the oath as the new Speaker stood with right hand uplifted.

Members of House Sworn In.

The business of swearing in the members of the House of the new Congress then proceeded swiftly by groups of States. All of the members were sworn without question until the last group, including Wisconsin, was reached. As the members started down the aisles to group themselves before the rostrum Representative Dallinger (Mass.) sought and obtained recognition.

Mr. Dallinger, (Mass.) demanded that Victor L. Berger, elected to represent the 5th District of Wisconsin, be not sworn because of the conviction of felony on his part which has been the subject of his election and his sentence to twenty years in the penitentiary. Mr. Dallinger said:

"Congress must keep itself clean. The membership of the House must be beyond reproach. Within the House of Representatives alone rests the right to determine the fitness of a member or a member-elect. If one has been found guilty of a crime, it is the duty of the House to refuse him admission. I do not see how we could remain in our places and at the same time let such a man share with us in making legislation for our country."

"It is not for me to decide whether or not Victor L. Berger is unfit to be sworn in or to be a member of the House. It is for the House to decide. But as a member of Congress I consider it my duty to introduce in the House a resolution asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate the facts and report to the House. I am not a member of the committee and I am not a member of the House until after an impartial investigation of the facts makes its report and the House itself acts upon its report. Victor L. Berger be prohibited from the rights of membership."

Judge's Denunciation of Berger.

"In the case of the United States vs. Berger et al., as shown by a transcript in my possession, the court in pronouncing sentence of twenty years on Victor L. Berger and co-defendants said among other things: 'In the view of the court the conceded writings, declarations and activities of the defendants, giving their language its every day meaning without considering any other evidence, clearly established a conscious purposeful continuing opinion to discharge, obstruct and prevent enlisting and recruiting and to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the forces.'"

"To my mind such actions could be expected only of a German subject with a will to win the war for Germany." When he finished Mr. Dallinger introduced a resolution providing that Mr. Berger could not become a member of the House until after a committee of the House had passed on the propriety of permitting it and the House itself had acted on the report of that committee. Later the resolution, which passed without a dissenting vote, was directed to the committee known as Election No. 2, of which Mr. Dallinger himself is chairman.

All through this proceeding from the time Mr. Dallinger first objected to having Berger take the oath of allegiance and thus become a member of the House, Mr. Berger, who was on the floor, sought recognition. He continually demanded recognition from Speaker Gillett on grounds of the highest personal privilege. This recognition Mr. Gillett consistently denied, finally telling Berger that as he was not a member of the House he could not speak there.

The Clerk of the Senate reported to the House officially that the Senate was in session and that it had adopted a resolution to inform the President that

it was in session and ready to receive any communication he might address to it. Soon after this the House passed a similar resolution.

G. O. P. State of House Officers.

The House, without resorting to a roll call vote, named the Republican list of officers as follows: William Rogers (Pa.), clerk; Joseph G. Rogers (Pa.), sergeant at arms; Earl W. Kennedy (Mich.), doorkeeper; F. W. Collier (Wis.), postmaster, and the Rev. Henry N. Couden (Mich.), chaplain.

Representative Campbell (Kan.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Ways and Means Committee shall have twenty-five members. The Democrats did not oppose this resolution. The usual formal resolutions then were adopted.

Both Houses adjourned with the understanding that the President's message will be delivered to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

In the Senate the proceedings were presided over by Senator Clegg (Ia.), choice of the Republican majority, was elected president pro tem., 47 to 42, on a record vote, but after this trial of strength Senator Martin (Va.), the Democratic leader, let the rains stop from his hands and Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican floor leader, took command. Further roll calls were not demanded and George A. Sutherland of Chicago was chosen secretary and David S. Barry of Rhode Island sergeant at arms without roll call.

Most of the session was devoted to the swearing in of new Senators. Thirty-one of them took the oath. Senator Harris, a new member, being the only absentee. Although it is known there may be some question as to the right of Senator Stanley (Ky.) to hold his seat, no objection was made to his taking the oath by the Republicans.

Mr. Gillett, the new Speaker, when Mr. H. Newberry was sworn in as the junior Senator from Michigan. The seat now held by Mr. Newberry is being contested by Henry Ford.

The French are conducting a campaign to induce the United States to accept a mandate for Constantinople, as they do not want any European nation to have control there. The French says the Big Four is in favor of maintaining the integrity of the real Turkish parts of the empire, even to allowing the Sultan to retain Constantinople. The French see nothing strange in the proposal that the United States should assume charge of Constantinople, and the Sultan's officials say that while undoubtedly there will be some objections raised in America they probably will be overcome.

In American circles there is a feeling of uneasiness about the proposal, however, which will approve the project.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 19.—The Council of Four is finding the partition of Turkey a difficult problem. While an agreement has been reached it apparently will be necessary to make some concessions, which are now under consideration.

The terms of the agreement have never been announced officially, but it is contemplated that the majority expelled from Constantinople to Brusa, in Asia Minor, thus eliminating Turkish influence and the head of Islamism from Europe.

Turkish resistance to the landing of the Greeks at Smyrna last week and Mohammedan protests in Afghanistan, India and Egypt doubtless induced the British government to seek a revision of the agreement.

VATICAN YIELDS OLD POINT TO KING

Pope Will Receive Guest of Italian Monarch.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, May 19.—The audience and reception of President-elect Pessoa and his wife and daughter by Pope Benedict to-morrow will mark an event in the relations of the Vatican with foreign countries without precedent since the fall of the temporal power.

This will be the first time a Pope has received the Catholic head of a Catholic state who is the guest of the King of Italy. Heretofore all the Popes have declined to receive such visitors. It was for this reason that the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria never was able to return the visit paid him at Vienna by King Humbert of Italy in 1889. The late King Carlos of Portugal, although he was a cousin to King Humbert, once cancelled a trip to Rome when midway between Portugal and the Italian capital owing to disciplinary threats from the Vatican. Also the King of Spain, notwithstanding negotiations carried on by Count Romanones, his Prime Minister, never was able to visit the King of Italy.

The visit of Senhor Pessoa to the Vatican is to be made in perfect harmony with the views of Pope Benedict. It is considered an important step in Italian-Vatican relations and is being much commented on.

French Mission Coming Here.

PARIS, May 19.—A mission which will include many men prominent in commerce and industry in France will leave in September for the United States for a visit in that country. The trip will be taken as a result of an invitation sent to the Ministry of Commerce by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

VIENNA, May 19.—The German-Austrian Government is being defied by an autonomous government which has been established in the province of Salzburg, western Austria. The members of the new Government have issued a decree forbidding residents of Vienna from residing in Salzburg and announcing their opposition to the system of exchanging food from foreign countries received in Vienna for the agricultural products of the province.

The Salzburg Government also is refusing to hand over to the central Government in Vienna the proceeds of the income tax.

HOUSE GETS POPE'S PLEA FOR GERMANY

Wilson's Influence Is Asked to Make Lasting Peace.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, May 19.—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has written in the name of the Pope an official note to Col. E. M. House, of the American peace delegation, transmitting the arguments sent to the pontiff by the German bishops to demonstrate the absolute impossibility of their country fulfilling the peace conditions imposed by the allies.

In his note Cardinal Gasparri explains that the Pope takes this step in favor of Germany as he would for any country requesting his assistance, as he is animated only by humanitarian feelings.

The Cardinal adds that the Pope has also urged to undertake this initiative by a country belonging to the entente. He begs Dr. House to submit the situation to the wisdom and enlightenment of President Wilson, hoping that the President will use his powerful influence with the other delegates of the various powers with a view to securing a peace which will really be lasting.

WILSON RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT MANDATE

Is Expected to Submit Turkish Problem to Senate Without Recommendation.

OTHER POWERS URGE HIM

Want U. S. to Rule Armenia, Adana and the District of Constantinople.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, May 19.—President Wilson is handling the mandate question gingerly. The question is now pressing in connection with the partition of the Turkish empire, and while the French newspapers are insisting that the United States will receive not only the mandate for greater Armenia, including the Adana district, but also for Constantinople, it is insisted in American circles that these statements are unwarranted.

The President may take home with him a formal request from Great Britain, France and Italy that the United States assume these burdens, but if he does it is explained that he will put the proposals before the Senate without recommendations. The President, his friends say, has been careful not to commit himself on the mandate question.

The French are conducting a campaign to induce the United States to accept a mandate for Constantinople, as they do not want any European nation to have control there. The French says the Big Four is in favor of maintaining the integrity of the real Turkish parts of the empire, even to allowing the Sultan to retain Constantinople. The French see nothing strange in the proposal that the United States should assume charge of Constantinople, and the Sultan's officials say that while undoubtedly there will be some objections raised in America they probably will be overcome.

In American circles there is a feeling of uneasiness about the proposal, however, which will approve the project.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 19.—The Council of Four is finding the partition of Turkey a difficult problem. While an agreement has been reached it apparently will be necessary to make some concessions, which are now under consideration.

The terms of the agreement have never been announced officially, but it is contemplated that the majority expelled from Constantinople to Brusa, in Asia Minor, thus eliminating Turkish influence and the head of Islamism from Europe.

Turkish resistance to the landing of the Greeks at Smyrna last week and Mohammedan protests in Afghanistan, India and Egypt doubtless induced the British government to seek a revision of the agreement.

VATICAN YIELDS OLD POINT TO KING

Pope Will Receive Guest of Italian Monarch.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, May 19.—The audience and reception of President-elect Pessoa and his wife and daughter by Pope Benedict to-morrow will mark an event in the relations of the Vatican with foreign countries without precedent since the fall of the temporal power.

This will be the first time a Pope has received the Catholic head of a Catholic state who is the guest of the King of Italy. Heretofore all the Popes have declined to receive such visitors.

It was for this reason that the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria never was able to return the visit paid him at Vienna by King Humbert of Italy in 1889. The late King Carlos of Portugal, although he was a cousin to King Humbert, once cancelled a trip to Rome when midway between Portugal and the Italian capital owing to disciplinary threats from the Vatican. Also the King of Spain, notwithstanding negotiations carried on by Count Romanones, his Prime Minister, never was able to visit the King of Italy.

The visit of Senhor Pessoa to the Vatican is to be made in perfect harmony with the views of Pope Benedict. It is considered an important step in Italian-Vatican relations and is being much commented on.

French Mission Coming Here.

PARIS, May 19.—A mission which will include many men prominent in commerce and industry in France will leave in September for the United States for a visit in that country. The trip will be taken as a result of an invitation sent to the Ministry of Commerce by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

VIENNA, May 19.—The German-Austrian Government is being defied by an autonomous government which has been established in the province of Salzburg, western Austria. The members of the new Government have issued a decree forbidding residents of Vienna from residing in Salzburg and announcing their opposition to the system of exchanging food from foreign countries received in Vienna for the agricultural products of the province.

The Salzburg Government also is refusing to hand over to the central Government in Vienna the proceeds of the income tax.

HOUSE GETS POPE'S PLEA FOR GERMANY

Wilson's Influence Is Asked to Make Lasting Peace.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, May 19.—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has written in the name of the Pope an official note to Col. E. M. House, of the American peace delegation, transmitting the arguments sent to the pontiff by the German bishops to demonstrate the absolute impossibility of their country fulfilling the peace conditions imposed by the allies.

In his note Cardinal Gasparri explains that the Pope takes this step in favor of Germany as he would for any country requesting his assistance, as he is animated only by humanitarian feelings.

The Cardinal adds that the Pope has also urged to undertake this initiative by a country belonging to the entente. He begs Dr. House to submit the situation to the wisdom and enlightenment of President Wilson, hoping that the President will use his powerful influence with the other delegates of the various powers with a view to securing a peace which will really be lasting.

WOMEN BATTALIONS DEFEAT UKRAINIANS

Garrison of Lemberg Assists Polish Armies.

PARIS, May 19.—The second division of Gen. Haller's Polish army has been transported to Poland, a telegram from Berlin reports. This army is principally composed of Poles who had been prisoners of war—men born in Posen, East Prussia and Upper Silesia.

The advances of the Poles against the Ukrainians in the region of Kulikoff, north of Lemberg, according to the Polish national committee here, was carried out by Polish women battalions and troops from the garrison at Lemberg.

WARSAW, May 19.—The Ukrainian offensive on the Prusky-Kamenets line, north and east of Lemberg, has been repulsed by the Poles with heavy losses to the attackers, an official statement issued by the Polish War Office says. North of Kulikoff, north of Lemberg, the Poles have made a considerable advance and they also have gained a victory on the Volhonian front near Zolietz, northwest of Kulikoff.

On the Lithuanian-White Russian front, it is added, the Ukrainians were attacked and defeated by the Poles, who captured prisoners and war material.

CHURCHILL ARRIVES IN PARIS.

Visit Is Connected With Afghanistan Troubles.

PARIS, May 19.—Winston Spencer Churchill, British Secretary for War, arrived in Paris to-day. It is understood his visit is connected with the troubles on the Afghanistan border.

With the Secretary of War was Earl Curzon, President of the British Government Council. His coming was believed to be in connection with the same situation.

SIX MORE KILLED IN ACTION.

New Casualty List Gives Names of Privates Who Lost Lives.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Names of six privates killed in action were in to-day's casualty list. They were: SKIDDA, Basil, South West, N. D.; THOMPSON, Ralph McKimley, Omaha, Neb.; AGUILAR, Santiago, San Miguel, N. M.; BOWEN, Henry J., New Orleans, La.; REED, Norman M., Long Bottom, Ohio.

LAWRENCE STRIKE NEARS END

Nearly All Textile Mills Agree to Pay Wages Asked.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 19.—The textile strike, which began here February 2, was declared virtually ended in a statement issued to-day by A. J. Muste of Boston, one of the general strike committee. The statement said that the increase in wages asked for by the strikers apparently was about to be announced. Judging from reports of increases granted in other mill centres, and the only contention remaining was that of discrimination by mill officials British Government to seek a revision of the agreement.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 19.—Struck operatives of the textile mills here struck to-day for a wage increase, causing a complete shutdown of plants employing 10,000 operatives. As soon as the engineers walked out, the textile workers were dismissed and the mill gates locked. There was no disorder.

BRITISH CLAMOR FOR SHIPS HELD BY U. S.

Seized Vessels Seen as Obstacle to Payment of English Debt.

RUSH OF GOODS FEARED

Claim Urged in Parliament for Part of Craft Taken in Yankee Ports.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 19.—Criticism of America's policy in taking over all German shipping seized in American harbors is growing stronger here every day, with all shades of opinion favoring representations to the Paris Conference for a division of the German tonnage on the basis of shipping losses during the war.

A great part of this clamor arises from British manufacturers and bankers, who see great obstacles when the time comes to settle a portion of England's debt to the United States. England owes the United States more than \$5,000,000,000.

Previously the cost of shipping employed for American export was used to offset this debt, but with the addition of a great portion of the German shipping the United States will be able to carry most of her goods in her own vessels. England, since the announcement of foodstuffs and cotton, but in return she exports three-quarters of the value of the goods to the United States in the form of manufactured wares, making its value ultimately available in international exchange and keeping exchange rates fairly stable.

But when the United States begins operating all her own tonnage it will have the effect of glutting the European market with American goods, far overbalancing the amount of cotton, wheat and foodstuffs which she imports from America. It is not regarded here as being likely that America will give up any part of the German shipping she is now acquiring. Secretary Lansing plainly stated the United States would not give up any of this shipping, but he didn't indicate whether there would be any reciprocal arrangement to favor British interests.

PARIS, May 19.—The division of German mercantile shipping, which has been the subject of considerable discussion in England since the announcement that America was to receive all vessels interned in American ports, was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Gen. Tillet, labor member for North Suffolk.

Mr. Tillet asked Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, what steps the Government was taking to "claim a share of enemy shipping in proportion to the losses sustained by us of the vessels detained in American waters." Mr. Bonar Law said he could not discuss the matter, but hoped the House would trust the British delegates to protect British interests.

Horatio Bottomley, an independent member, asked whether it was not a convenient opportunity for President Wilson to prove the sincerity of his idealism

10,000 BOLSHEVIKI, 28 GUNS CAPTURED

Red Forces Defeated Near City of Tarsitzin.

LONDON, May 19.—Gen. Denikin, who is personally conducting the operations of his anti-Bolshevik army against the city of Tarsitzin, on the Volga, announces the capture of 10,000 prisoners and twenty-eight guns from the Bolsheviki. This news was telegraphed by the chief of the British military mission at Ekaterinodar.

The Esthonian press reports that the Esthonian army, with Russian and German-Baltic auxiliary forces, is advancing against the Bolsheviki on a 100 kilometer front between Narva and Gdov, on Lake Ilpeus. The Esthonian have reached the lower course of the River Luga, capturing prisoners, guns and armored cars.

REDS AT WAR WITH RUMANIA.

Announce Occupation of Bender and Teherutshi.

LONDON, May 19.—Owing to Rumania's disregard of the ultimatum from the Russian Soviet Government demanding an evacuation of Bessarabia, a state of war exists between Russia and Rumania, according to a wireless despatch from Moscow received here.

Bolshevik troops have crossed the Dniester River in the Tiraspol district, where they have defeated the Rumanians and occupied Teherutshi and Bender.

Tiraspol is situated on the Dniester River, fifty-three miles northwest of Odessa. Bender is on the west side of the Dniester and fifty-eight miles from Odessa. Near this town is the village of Yarnitz, where Charles XII. took refuge after the battle of Poltava in 1709.

The British warships moved out to meet the Bolsheviki and were the first to open fire.

AUSTRIAN GREETING ANGERS THE ITALIANS

They Resent Absence of Bitterness at Meeting.

By W. K. MCLEURE.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

ROME, May 19.—Public opinion in Italy is becoming ever more exasperated by the news which comes from Paris in which the reception of the Austrian delegates in Paris was so strikingly different from that given to the Germans. This is only one among many symptoms of the fact that Italy's enemies are not considered as enemies by Italy's allies, but particularly by France.

The whole policy of the Allies toward the Austrians is questioned and the policy of the work of the Allies at Vienna is considered to show a remarkable regard for Italian interests and as equally remarkable failure to be faithful to the spirit which should animate the alliance.

The feeling is very bitter, indeed dangerously bitter. I never have known anything like it. I am not judging from newspaper comment, as the press are violent and bitter in Italy. I am judging from direct contact with serious people.

BRITISH BEAT RED FLEET; SINK SHIP

Bolshevik Craft Flee After Forty Minute Action in Finnish Gulf.

VOLUNTEERS GET HELP

English Forces From Archangel Reach North Shore of Lake Ladoga.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

ANGLO, Finland, May 19.—The Bolsheviki fleet, which left Kronstadt yesterday, was engaged by British ships in the Gulf of Finland, and after an action lasting forty minutes the Bolsheviki ships fled, one large vessel being sunk.

British forces from Archangel have reached the northern shore of Lake Ladoga, thus relieving pressure on the Finnish volunteer forces between it and Onega.

By the Associated Press.

Helsingfors, May 19.—British warships engaged the Russian Bolsheviki fleet in the Gulf of Finland Sunday. The Bolsheviki fled to Kronstadt after one of their vessels had been sunk and another stranded.

A Bolsheviki cruiser, two torpedo boats and some mine sweepers left Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and at the same time the Bolsheviki batteries at Krasnaya Gorka, on the mainland southwest of Kronstadt, began to shell the Finnish coast in the neighborhood of Ing.

The British warships moved out to meet the Bolsheviki and were the first to open fire.

ADMIRALTY REPORT SAYS ENEMY FLED TO THE MINE FIELDS.

LONDON, May 19.—The British Admiralty's communique on the Bolsheviki naval engagement says:

Yesterday British light forces in the Gulf of Finland under Rear Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, while co-operating with the Esthonian army, encountered Bolsheviki naval forces consisting of destroyers and small armed craft, supported by cruisers. The Bolsheviki vessels were chased until they reached the protection of their mine fields and shore batteries.

Some of the Bolsheviki destroyers are reported to have been hit. The British forces sustained no casualties.

COPENHAGEN, May 19.—The Polish correspondent in Helsingfors says that five Bolsheviki cruisers and three British light cruisers were in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Finland Sunday and that one Bolsheviki cruiser was sunk with nearly its whole crew. Another was driven aground on the Esthonian coast.

McCREERY'S MEN'S CLOTHES

And Now for the Final Reductions In this Great Sale

Our Men's Clothing Department will be in its new quarters in the adjoining building at 5th Avenue and 35th Street as soon as alterations are complete.

Hence This Regrouping of Men's Spring Suits

Every one privately tailored for us—
Every one made single—Every one from this season's Regular Stock!